

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
Herald.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 287

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOODS' MUSEUM, CURIOSITIES, Broadway, corner
Third and 4th streets. Performance every evening.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
AN USUAL MATINEE.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—EAGLE, EYE—EVENING
WILSON.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
5th street.—THE TEMPEST.FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—COMEDY
SEASON—SAM.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 22d st., between 9th and 10th avs.—
LEAF.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE STREETS OF
NEW YORK.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—HEERMANN, THE
PRODIGIOUS FATHER.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—LION—TOTI; OR,
THE RENDEZVOUS, &c.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-
fourth street.—TWELFTH NIGHT.NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—FORMOSA; OR, THE
RAILROAD TO RUIN.GERMAN STAGE THEATRE, Nos. 43 and 47 Bowery—
LA BELLE HELENE.MRS. F. E. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Broadway.—
FORMOSA; OR, THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.TOLSON PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 24 Bowery.—COMEDY
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMEDY VOCAL-
ISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 635 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCES, &c.BOULEVARD OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—FAR NO
BO—BOAT RACE, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 515 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 623
BROADWAY.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 15, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald.

We are again constrained to ask advertisers to
hand in their advertisements at as early an hour
as possible.Our immense and constantly increasing editions
compel us, notwithstanding our presses are
capable of printing seventy thousand copies an
hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than
usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to
stop the classifications of advertisements at nine
o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated October 14.

By special telegram from Madrid we learn that
the government had 12,000 troops and forty guns in
position before Valencia. The insurgents asked to
capitulate, but were refused. Republican officials
were dismissed, generally it may be said, from
places under the government. Government reports
say that the insurgent force is reduced to small
bands, which endeavor to avoid the regular troops.Fighting continued, with varying success, pretty
much all over Spain. The republican legislators
remain absent from the sittings of the Cortes. The
Deputies from Porto Rico took their seats in the
Cortes. General Prim paid a special compliment to
the defenders of Porto Rico and the Spanish in-
terests in the Antilles. A Deputy claimed a greater
amount of liberty for Cuba.The Spanish Minister, Silveira, replied to the
American-Cuba note presented by General Sikes in
Madrid, asserting that the "national dignity" of
Spain prevented her acceptance of foreign mediation
in a "domestic affair," but thanking the United
States Cabinet for its good intentions. The Minister,
in special conference with General Sikes, urged the
release of the Spanish gunboats seized in America.Three radical reform meetings were held in Paris
on Wednesday evening, but no disturbances oc-
curred. Karl Derby's health was much better, and
improving. The French meeting of the Deputies of
the Left called by M. Jules Simon was a failure. The
French Ministers joined Napoleon for council at
Compiègne. A Paris journal complains loudly of the
ignorance in which the French people are kept on
the subject of the foreign policy of Napoleon.

Turkey.

The Empress of France reached Constantinople
yesterday, enjoying a most brilliant reception from
the Sultan and a grand popular ovation.

Africa.

Additional advices from Zanzibar report Dr. Living-
stone in good health. A second caravan was looked
for at that place, with still later information of his
progress to and from Nyli.

Central Asia.

From Bombay, under date of October 11, we are
told that the Emir of Bokhara had petitioned for
Russian aid in his operations against Shere Ali
Khan, and that he had dispatched his eldest son to
St. Petersburg bearing tribute to the Czar.

Paraguay.

Despatches from Buenos Ayres to September 9
state that Lopez has turned up again, this time at
San Estanislao, with 2,000 men and twenty cannon.

Mexico.

Advices by way of San Francisco state that a revo-
lution is imminent in Sinaloa, and many desertions
are reported from the troops in Mazatlan, where
great preparations were making by the government
to suppress the threatened trouble. Lozada, the
independent chief, of Jalisco, and General Placido
Veza are actively assisting the revolutionists. Mazatlan
being the capital of Sinaloa, and the largest
port on the Pacific coast of Mexico, this revolution
may prove to be of more importance than revo-
lutions in Mexico generally.

Miscellaneous.

The President, accompanied by General Sherman
and others, left Washington yesterday for the Fred-
erick Fair, where they were warmly welcomed.The President made quite a lengthy speech in re-
sponse to the address of welcome, and pleasantly
said that he had intended to visit Frederick several
years ago, but was unable to do so. The party leave
to-day for Antietam, and return to Washington to-
night.Secretary Fish is accused by the Cubans of de-
flecting them by false promises of recognition, pro-
vided—first, they secured a capital for their gov-
ernment; second, a constitution; and third, a
seaport. They have filed the first proviso and
attempted to make the Hornet obtain the last for
them, but Mr. Fish slanders her for violating the
neutrality laws.In the question of the Virginia Senatorship, the
name of General Williams, a Walker republican,
who is a friend of the President and General Sher-
man, is looming up rather conspicuously, and youngRobert Douglas is in Richmond electioneering
for him.General Canby has prepared a report on the
alleged frauds in the Virginia election, which it is
stated will show that it was an extremely fair elec-
tion, much fairer, indeed, than is usual at elections
in Northern States.In a recent case in the United States District
Court of Baltimore, which has been appealed to the
Supreme Court, it was shown that three leading
national banks of Baltimore have been lending as
high as eighty per cent of their capital for specula-
tive purposes.Admiral Farragut is still reported dangerously ill,
having suffered a severe relapse.Our Washington correspondent recently had con-
versations with Mosby and Colonel Boyd, between
whom a duel was recently pending. Boyd, who was
a brave Pennsylvania Colonel during the war, was
willing to fight Mosby at fisticuffs, but objected to
six-barreled revolvers at ten paces, each party to
advance after the first fire and continue until the
six shots each were fired, especially as, if he had
escaped with life, his office of Sheriff would have
been taken from him for dueling. Mosby, it seems,
sent the challenge, and also designated the weapons,
which is contrary to the code of honor.Walter Williams, the Poughkeepsie burglar, has
been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Sing
Sing.Assistant Secretary Richardson is still in the
Treasury Department, but intends pressing his resig-
nation.A writ was served yesterday on Secretary Bout-
well to show cause why he has withheld the twenty
percent additional wages from his machinists in the
engraving bureau of the Treasury Department,
who have ordered suit for it.A mass meeting is to be held in Cincinnati on Sat-
urday of persons opposed to reading the Bible in the
public schools. The meeting is to be addressed by
two politicians and a reverend.The French bishops of Quebec who attend the
Ecumenical Council are to have their expenses de-
frayed by Louis Napoleon.An Austrian baron, who was carrying the hod in
exile at Galesburg, Ill., received a full pardon and a
rich estate recently just as he was about mounting
the ladder with his load. He was so overjoyed that
he gave \$500 to the Post Office messenger who car-
ried him the letter.

The City.

Assistant District Attorney Phelps, of this city,
has been requested by Attorney General Hoar to go
to Wilmington and take charge of the case against
the Hornet, as the District Attorney at that place,
not being overruled by business, had gone into the
interior and probably has never heard of the case.Collector Gilman has up to the present time dis-
regarded the instructions from the Commissioner of
Customs that he should discontinue the collection of
State or municipal harbor fees; but yesterday Mr.
C. F. Barnes, who recently obtained a decision de-
claring such dues illegal, from a Georgetown (D. C.)
magistrate, and is about making a test case in the
United States Supreme Court, served process on Mr.
Gilman, requiring him to cease the collection of
these dues and notifying him of his intention to sue
for the sums collected in this manner for the last six
years.An inquest was held yesterday relative to the dis-
astrous fall of a building in Williamsburg. The evi-
dence was to the effect that Woodruff, the superin-
tendent of construction, was in liquor frequently
during work upon the building.In the case of officer John Hennessey, who is
charged in the Brooklyn Court of Oyer and Terminer
with complicity in the killing of James Hargerty,
the jury disagreed yesterday and were discharged.The bronze statue of the Seventh reg-
iment, designed for the Park, is in Philadelphia ready
for shipment.The steamship City of Washington, Captain Jones,
of the Inman line, will leave pier 45 North river, at
one P. M. to-morrow for Queenstown and Liverpool.
The European mails will close at the Post office at
twelve M. on the 16th inst.The National line steamship England, Captain
Thompson, will sail at one P. M. to-morrow (Sat-
urday), from pier 47 North river, for Liverpool, calling
at Queenstown to land passengers, &c.The Anchor line steamship Britannia, Captain
Campbell, will leave pier No. 20 North river at twelve
o'clock M. to-morrow, 16th inst., for Glasgow, call-
ing at Londonderry to land passengers.The steamship Lafayette, Captain Roussan, will
sail at one o'clock P. M. to-morrow, from pier No. 20
North river, for Brest and Havre. The mail for
France will close at the Post Office at half-past eleven
o'clock A. M. on the 16th inst.The Merchants' line steamship General Meade,
Captain Sampson, will leave pier No. 12 North river
at three o'clock P. M. to-morrow, Saturday, for New
Orleans direct.The sidewheel steamship De Soto, Captain Morton,
will sail with freight and passengers for New Orleans
direct to-morrow (Saturday), at three o'clock P. M.
from pier No. 30 North river, foot of North Moore
street.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General J. E. Mulford, of Richmond; M. Fargo,
of Rome, N. Y.; H. J. Peers, of Connecticut; J. G.
Whipple, of Wisconsin; J. E. Easton, of the United
States Army; J. Wiley, of New Orleans; O. L. Ham-
born, of Alabama, and J. H. Beebe, of Massachu-
setts, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.Colonel W. D. Mendenhall, of Richmond, and
Major B. W. Mack, of Syracuse, are at the St.
Charles Hotel.Duncan S. Walker, of Washington; Horace Hawes,
of San Francisco, and H. O. Stratton, of Boston,
are at the New York Hotel.Dr. Coleman, of Easton, Pa.; Samuel Davies, of
Cincinnati, and J. P. O'Sullivan, of St. Domingo,
are at the Brevoort Hotel.Rev. W. R. Nicholson, of Boston, and B. Simpson,
of Haverhill, Mass., are at the Grand Hotel.A. H. Cornell, of Ithaca; L. Toro, of Porto Rico,
and Colonel W. S. King, of Minnesota, are at the Fifth
Avenue Hotel.Reverend A. Balcom, and Henry R. James, of St.
Louis, and G. fellows, Jr., of Staten Island, are at
the Glenham Hotel.Eight Rev. Bishop de St. Palais, of Vincennes,
Ind., is at Sweeney's Hotel.General Howell, of New York; F. D. Blake, of New
Jersey, and F. J. Morrison, of Havana, are at the
Everett Hotel.James N. Sanford, of Boston, and E. W. Miller,
of Birmingham, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.Bishop Rappe and Bishop Westcott, of Cleve-
land; General H. N. Eldridge and Colonel James H.
Bowen, of Chicago; ex-Governor A. Cummins, of
Georgia; H. M. Deane, of North Carolina; Judge H.
M. Atter, of Missouri, and C. F. Hatch, of Cleveland,
are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.General Cate, of Pennsylvania; Congressman
James Hamilton, of Massachusetts; ex-Senator E.
D. Morgan, of New York, and Henry Keop, of Buf-
falo, are at the Astor House.

Prominent Departures.

Ezra Cornell, for Ithaca; John M. McCullough, for
Pittsburg; R. S. Hale, for Elizabethtown; J. Darcey
Hall, for Philadelphia; Colonel Brown and Captain
Denham, for Providence, and R. H. Ives, for Florida.ANDY JOHNSON BETWEEN TWO FIRES.—He is
between the intractable rebels and the implacable
radicals. He has offended mortally both these fac-
tions, and it is reported that they have combined in the Tennessee
Legislature to defeat him for the Senate, and that
they may possibly defeat him. We hope not. John-
son would be a valuable acquisition to the Senate. He
would make the fur fly from the backs of the radical
leaders and impeachers as he made it fly from the flanks
of the Southern fire-eaters in 1860-61. He would wake
up the Conscript Fathers and keep them dancing. We
should have a lively time and a regular shaking up
of the dry bones of the Senate with Andy Johnson on
the floor, and so we hope he will be elected. He is the
man of all men for Senator from Tennessee.Just So.—The Spanish troops, which were
reported as having overcome the insurgents near
Valencia, are now "intrenched and waiting for
reinforcements."The Late Elections—The Fifteenth Amend-
ment—Pendleton.The late elections have been very close in
Pennsylvania and Ohio. One way or the other the
result in Pennsylvania signifies nothing, because in that State, beyond their
local issues, there was really nothing at stake. In
Ohio the contest was of some national importance
in two aspects—first, in regard to the fifteenth
amendment, and, secondly, in reference to Pendleton,
as the democratic champion of Ohio and the West for the
Presidential succession.With the vote of Ohio there would be a fair
prospect of securing the required ratification
by three-fourths of the States of the
fifteenth amendment during the coming winter.
With a democratic majority in either branch
of the new Legislature the vote of Ohio will
be lost, and considering that California is
last, and that the new democratic-conserva-
tive Legislature of Tennessee is regarded as
worse than doubtful, there is the probability
of a hitch in said amendment which may carry
it over into the elections of next fall. The
whole number of States in the Union is thirty-
seven—three-fourths of thirty-six is exactly
twenty-seven; but the thirty-seventh State
will make twenty-eight required for the ratifi-
cation pending.Now, how stands the case? The States
which have ratified the amendment are twenty,
to wit:—Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illi-
nois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine,
Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada,
New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina,
Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, West
Virginia and Wisconsin. The States which
have rejected the amendment are:—Delaware,
Georgia, Ohio—three. The States which
have not yet acted on the question are:—
Alabama, California, Iowa, Kentucky, Mary-
land, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New
Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee,
Texas and Vermont—fourteen. Of these
States, Mississippi and Texas are required to
ratify as a condition of reconstruction—two;
and Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Rhode Island
and Vermont are certain—five more, which
will make in all twenty-seven acres.We want one more, and we have these States
from which to get it, viz.:—Alabama, Cal-
ifornia, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New
Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Oregon and Ten-
nessee. Now, as for California, Delaware,
Maryland, Kentucky, New Jersey, Oregon and
Tennessee, they may be counted out, so that
our chances are reduced to Ohio, Alabama
and Georgia. With a republican Legisla-
ture in Ohio the thing is fixed
without further difficulty; but in default
of Ohio a little judicious diplomacy on the
part of the administration may secure the one
vote wanting on said amendment from Georgia
or Alabama. Those States have no interest
now in any further opposition to this amend-
ment, inasmuch as they have negro suffrage
established within their borders. It is their
policy in fixing it upon the North to bring the
Northern democracy into rapport with the new
anti-radical party of the South. We con-
clude, therefore, that the fifteenth amendment
is safe, and that it depends entirely upon Gen-
eral Grant whether the ratification shall be
completed without unnecessary delay or shall
be carried over to the elections of next year.

So much, then, for the fifteenth amendment.

We see that a republican Legislature in Ohio
fixes it at once, but that even a hitch in Ohio
does not endanger it, because it can be still
easily fixed by the administration.Now for Pendleton. The Ohio democrats,
chafing under what they called the cheating of
Seymour and the New York managers in the
Tammany Convention of 1868, have been
making a vigorous effort to put Pendle-
ton in the foreground for 1872. Had they
elected him Governor over the popular
republican candidate, Hayes, it would have
been a fine feather in Pendleton's cap. The
democracy of the whole West would be rallied
around him as their champion against New
York and her candidate, and they would
doubtless prove too strong for Tammany Hall
and her favorite. But the defeat of Pendle-
ton leaves New York, with her man Hoffman,
master of the field, and our coming November
election will establish the democratic suprema-
cy of the Empire State through the decisive
democratic vote of our imperial city. Thus
the election in Ohio leaves the national demo-
cracy in the hands of Tammany Hall, for Tam-
many controls the decisive vote of this city.
Hoffman, then, and not Pendleton, has the
inside track for the next National Democratic
Convention, and this, we presume, finishes
Pendleton. He failed signally in 1864, for he
was a deadweight upon McClellan; he has
been a failure ever since, and he ought now to
be laid up in lavender, for he is a very nice
man.Having thus disposed of the only two
national issues really involved in these late
elections, we disengage them. General Grant's
administration in them was only an incident;
but its popular strength will be practically put
to the test in the elections of next fall for a
new Congress.

The Sultan and the Pope.

The Suez Canal and the Ecumenical Council
have given prominence to two great rival
systems of religious belief. The Ecumenical
Council represents a large section of Christen-
dom, or, at least, claims to represent it; the
Suez Canal, strange as it may seem, is repre-
sentative, in a very important sense, of the
religion of Mohammed. With the two great
prospective creeds two names are identified—
that of the Pope and that of the Sultan. The
Sultan is, to all intents and purposes, the suc-
cessor and representative of Mohammed; the
Pope is, if anybody is, the real successor of
St. Peter. The Pope is about to preside over
a grand ecclesiastical synod and to inaugurate
a new or revive an old era; the Sultan is about
to preside at a grand ceremony which is rep-
resentative of Islamism and what is better,
of the progress of the age. It is a strange
thing to say, but it is true, that the Sultan,
the Pope—the chief of Islamism, not the chief
of Christianity—is in harmony with the pro-
gressive movements of the age. Christianity
was before Islamism, but first things are not
necessarily the best. The Sultan goes ahead;
the Pope would do well to follow him. The
Pope goes back; the Sultan goes forward.
The Sultan gives proof that he lives in the
present and looks to the future; the Pope
gives proof that if he lives in the present he
does not know it, and that he is individuallymuch more in harmony with the world of
Charlemagne than with the world of Napoleon
III. and Bismarck and Boust and Gladstone
and Peter B. Sweeney. The Sultan, by pre-
siding at the opening of the Suez Canal, lends
a helping hand to the working of a religion
which will serve for all time; the Pope, by
presiding at the Ecumenical Council, gives fair
promise that he will be successful in manufac-
turing a religion which will suit the old maids
of Europe and America and the world
generally.The Sikes Note on the Cuban Ques-
tion—Is It Withdrawn or Not?So much has been said and so many contra-
dictory statements made about General
Sikes' note to the Spanish government on the
Cuban question and it having been with-
drawn, that in order to put the public right on
the matter, we can state on good authority
what was done and the present condition of
the case. First, the United States govern-
ment tendered, through General Sikes, its
good offices to aid in bringing the Cuban war
to a close on a basis satisfactory to Spain and
Cuba. Second, the Spanish government was
indisposed to accept foreign mediation in a
domestic question. Third, the offer of good
offices was, therefore, withdrawn. Fourth, no
communications that have passed between the
two governments have been withdrawn. Here
there appears to be a sort of diplomatic puzzle
or fiction. But the explanation makes it clear.
When our Minister found that the friendly
offer of mediation was not accepted he simply
sent a note to the Madrid government, saying,
in effect, "Very well; then I withdraw the
offer." But the written communications that
passed are not withdrawn, and remain in the
archives. So when Rivero, the President of
the Cortes, declared in open council that the
note had been withdrawn, and that there re-
mained no cause of newspaper hostility to
General Sikes and his government, he said
the truth in a diplomatic way and to cover a
diplomatic fiction. So is Sikes right as to
the simple fact that the note was not actually
withdrawn. People may take which view they
please. It may be said that there is no differ-
ence in the meaning; but there is. If the
note had been actually withdrawn that would
have implied offence, either in the offer
of mediation or in the rejection of it. As it is,
no offence was given or taken on either side.
Amicable relations still exist, and there is no
bar to the United States government renewing
its offer, or another one, should our Minister
see a disposition in the Spanish government
to accept its mediation. This is the state of
the case as it now stands. We hope the
Spanish people and Regency will have the good
sense to view this Cuban question in its true
light, and to give the United States another
opportunity to propose such a settlement of it
as will be satisfactory to all parties.Brewster versus Brewster—Justice Jones
and the Herald.We have always considered it perfectly right
and safe to mind one's own business; but a
justice of this city has informed us officially
that even in the matter of advertising we are
subject to the *ipse dixit* of the courts, the
lawyers and the affidavit of any person who
chooses to make one, right or wrong. Certain
persons by the name of Brewster come to the
HERALD to advertise vehicles, popularly known
as wagons; and upon the payment of the
usual rates we insert the advertisements as we
do on any others that are brought, never deem-
ing it necessary to inquire into the construction
of the wagons, the patent for them, or how many
Brewsters there are in the world. But it
appears that this plain and simple business of
advertising is subject to the will of the digni-
taries of our courts. We have received an
injunction, in portentous legal phraseology,
to prevent us from advertising the wagons of one
of the Brewsters. One Brewster has a wagon
for sale, and another Brewster has another
wagon for sale, and the injunction arises out
of this fact. It is Brewster versus Brewster,
and what the HERALD has to do with the matter
would puzzle any one to learn except Justice
Jones. We never understood till now that it
is necessary to know whether the style of a
wagon is new or not—to know all about its
wheels, body, top or seat—before adver-
tising it. However, we will obey the injunc-
tion and exclude the Brewsters from our
columns. We will attend the court on the
18th of this month, when the case comes up,
to see how it terminates, and to ascertain
whether Judge Jones will permit us to proceed
with our legitimate business. In the mean-
time, not being able to see the right of the
Judge to interfere in our business, we protest
against this interference. Legal injunctions
are often ridiculous enough, and this is very
funny. Indeed, the wagon case of Brewster
versus Brewster appears to be a funny affair
all round.THE GOVERNMENT IN POWER IN MADRID
has resolved to dismiss every man who belongs to
the Spanish republican party from office, re-
publican councillors, officers of every class
and the armed republican volunteers. It is the
old American political rule—"To the victors
belong the spoils." The republicans don't vote
the Prim-Serrano ticket.GALLANTRY REWARDED.—The subscriptions
opened throughout the Island of Cuba for the
purpose of offering a public tribute to the
bravery of Count Valmaseda and his troops
have culminated in the following important
present being made:—One complete field outfit for his Excellency
the Count.Three thousand cigars and twelve demijohns
of gin for the officers of his column.Fifteen thousand bundles of cigarettes, bear-
ing the Count's portrait, and twelve quarter
casks of aguardiente for the men.With such inducements where is the Spaniard
who would not serve the cause of Spain in
Cuba?FEDERATIONISTS are decided to have some
rights in the streets, as an injured one has just
recovered fifteen hundred dollars for three
ribs broken by a wagon as he was attempting
to cross a thoroughfare. When the drivers
understand that every rib is worth five hun-
dred dollars, and a humerus or femur from
eight hundred to a thousand, while the skull of
even the plainest-looking person cannot be
seriously damaged for less than two thousand
dollars, they may take ordinary care for the
lives of others.

A "Corner" in the Wheat Market.

Out in Chicago the speculators operate in
wheat just as the speculators in New York
manipulate railway stocks. This year the
crops were a few weeks behindhand. During
the period of delay gold, under the auspices of
the ring, whose doings have become so famous,
took its flight upward among the "sixties." The
wheat gamblers saw fortunes looming up in
the expanded values of their cereals. The
little grain that had arrived in market was
eagerly bought. The farmers held on to that
which they had not sold, and indulged in fond
anticipations of reaping a pecuniary harvest
fully commensurate with the agricultural one.
In the midst of these plans the gold bubble
burst and the price ran down to 130. The
Chicago speculators are dumfounded. They
cannot bring themselves to comprehend the
altered situation of affairs. The Eastern buy-
ers, who, from their dealings with Europe,
always regard values from the standpoint of
gold, will not give old time prices. The specu-
lators at the West cannot sell without
heavy losses. The farmers, too, are averse
to letting their crops go at the altered schedule
of prices, and are holding on for something to
turn up which shall give them their former
valuation. Meantime, the money which would
go West to move the crops is lying in bank in
New York. The rate of interest has fallen to
about half the legal figure. One large firm on
Wall street had four hundred thousand on
deposit last night, for which they could not
find employment. Money, which was worth a
thousand per cent on stocks in the late panic, is
likely to become a drug if the farmers and
speculators do not let the wheat come. The
deadlock cannot last long, however. The
side which has not the money must yield to the
side which has. The abundance of funds in
the city is a favorable circumstance. It stimu-
lates business and new enterprises. The delay
in the arrival of the crops is a guarantee that
they will finally come all the cheaper. A fall
in breadstuffs is an encouraging fact at the
threshold of winter.

Public Meetings in Paris—A Warning.

If we are to believe the news transmitted by
cable, it would seem that, notwithstanding all
the concessions and modifications made by the
Emperor Napoleon, the French nation is still far
from being satisfied. Public meetings are
announced to take place and a disturbance
of the peace is threatened. The *Journal Officiel*
immediately announces that the govern-
ment will enforce the law authorizing the
suppression of all public meetings of a char-
acter calculated to disturb public order. If
this is the right version of the imperial resolu-
tion it would appear rather arbitrary after so
much has been said about an extension of
liberties. However, the *Patrie* endeavors to
smooth the matter over by stating that the
government simply desires to give warning
that it will act with energy should the
public meetings degenerate into provoca-
tions of insurrection. There is some
slight difference between these two ver-
sions, and the *Patrie* awards great elasticity
to official wording. The discussion of public
interests ought to be carried on in public and
by the public, but all governments are fully
justified in suppressing them when their ten-
dency leads towards a rupture of the peace,
either in an insurrectionary sense or other-
wise. At this period of the year we have
public political meetings all over the country,
and continually, and judging from the rare
occurrence of any direct rupture of the peace,
it would be advisable for a few of the French
agitators to make a trip across the Atlantic
and study the subject. When our elections are
going on "full blast" as at present they might
learn how a people can meet, and meet in
greater numbers than they ever will in Paris,
without being bent upon fighting in order to
carry their different opinions.

The Pantin Massacre.

The letter of our Paris correspondent, which
we published the other day, gave a summary
of the latest news relating to the Pantin mas-
sacre of the 20th of September. This atrocious
murder of an entire family—a mother in
a delicate condition, and five children—seems
less revolting now that it has been pretty well
established—by the discovery of the corpses of
two additional victims, the father and the
eldest son—that the latter were not guilty of
it, as was at first suspected. Despite the
declaration of the assassin Tropman, the crime
has thus been stamped of the unnatural horror
which it wore. It is, however, shocking
enough in its details and impressive enough in
its effect on the public mind to lift it altogether
out of the range of ordinary murders. It is
still enveloped in mystery, and we are not sur-
prised that it has proved more than a nine
days' wonder. The sensation which it has pro-
duced has extended from Paris all over France
and Europe. All other topics of the day—the
Spanish revolution, the opening of the Suez
Canal, the pronouncement of Father Hyacinthe,<